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TOP SECRET CHESS RUFF **EVALUATIONS OF SOVIET** SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT 19TH REVISION Report of the Deployment Working Group of the Guided Missile and Astronautics Intelligence Committee TOP SECRET CHESS RUFF

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The Guided Missile and Astronautics Intelligence Committee (GMAIC) wishes to express its appreciation to the National Photographic Interpretation Center for its assistance in the editing, illustration, and publication of this report.

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PREFACE

This report, published bimonthly by the GMAIC Deployment Working Group (DWG), provides a comprehensive ready-reference listing of all ICBM, IRBM, and MRBM deployment ations, types of site configurations, photographic references, estimated construction and operational status, and other evaluations by the DWG. These data constitute the majority view of the DWG membership, and may not correspond precisely $t\theta$ individual assessments by each member. Additional data may be added to future revisions.

Dissemination of the report was previously limited to holders of the DWG report, Soviet Surface-to-Surface Missile Deployment. Because the information contained herein is both supplemental and self-sustaining, distribution will no longer be limited to holders of the above report.

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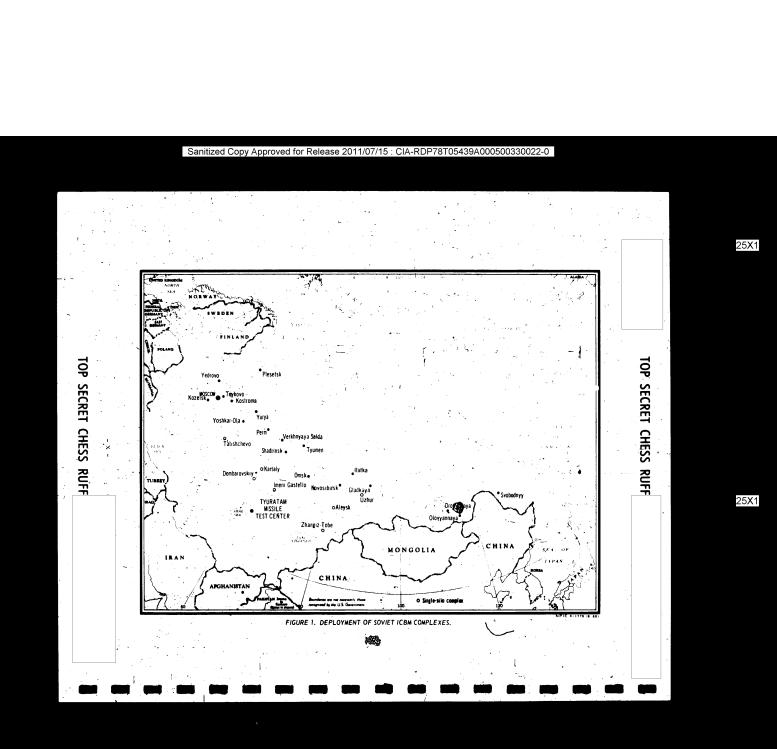
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INTRODUCTION

This report is the 19th Revision of Evaluations of Soviet Surface-to-Surface Missile Deployment prepared by the Deployment Working Group (DWG) of the Guided Missile and Astronautics Intelligence Committee (GMAIC). The information contained in this and previous revisions is self-sustaining and supplements the basic DWG report Soviet Surface-to-Surface Missile Deployment which provides detailed information on individual launch facilities of the Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces. The basic report, dated 1 January 1962 (Control Number TH 0747-62KH), has been revised and updated on a periodic basis. Further updating is accomplished in reports prepared and published for GMAIC by the National Photographic Interpretation Center.

and continuing analysis of previous missions and other sources have provided additional information on the Soviet strategic missile deployment program. The new data are reflected in Table 1 and in the estimated operational status shown in Tables 2 through 6. Technical characteristics of Soviet ICBM, IRBM, and MRBM systems currently operational or under development are given in Table 10. Cutoff date for information contained in this report is 25 June 1965.

SOVIET ICBM DEPLOYMENT

Significant developments in the Soviet ICBM deployment program and related activities since publication of our 18th Revision include 1) identification of additional single-silo sites under construction at deployed complexes, 2) completion of the first single-silo site and

identification of a new rail-served soft site at the Tyuratam Missile Test Center, 3) additional flight testing of a probable new ICBM, and 4) display of 3 new strategic missiles in the 9 May 1965 Moscow Parade.

CURRENT DEPLOYMENT

No new ICBM complexes have been identified since out latest revision; the total number identified to date remains at 25. These complexes now contain a total of 369 confirmed and probable launchers in various stages of construction, an increase of 28 over the number reported in our 18th Revision. Of these 369 launchers, 150 are soft and 219 are hard. Included in the hard launchers are 141 single silos. In addition, we are carrying 11 additional single-silo sites in the possible category. See Figure 1 for locations of deployed ICBM complexes.

Of the 369 confirmed and probable launchers, 224 are estimated to be operational, including 78 in a hard configuration. In addition, 30 of the 49 launchers at Tyuratam are now completed, although not normally considered as part of the operational ICBM force. The ICBM sites have been designated by type, as shown and explained in Figure 2.

Evaluation of all evidence received since our latest revision has resulted in the following additions at the complexes indicated, and at Tyuratam:

DOMBAROVSKIY, Launch Site • F(7), Type IIIC, under construction

IMENI GASTELLO, Launch Sites H(8), I(9), and J(10), Type IIIC, under construction KARTALY, Probable Launch Site I(10), and

KARTALY, Probable Launch Site I(10), and Possible Launch Site J, Type IIIC, under construction

OLOVYANNAYA, Probable Launch Groups F(24) and G(25-27), Type IIID, under

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PERM, Launch Group H, Type IIID, under same for all 6 complexes. The activation of

TATISHCHEVO, Launch Group D(28-29), Type IIID, under construction

UZHUR, Launch Site L(12), Probable Launch Site M(13), and Launch Site N(14), Type IIIC, under construction

TYURATAM, Launch Site A4, Type I, complete; Launch Sites J1 and J2, Type I, under construction.

SINGLE-SILO DEPLOYMENT General

Confirmed single-silo deployment continues to be limited to the 7 newer and 4 older complexes; suspect activity at a fifth older complex, Kozelsk, has not been covered by usable photography since our latest revision. The number of sites under construction at these complexes continues to grow and it is apparent that deployment of both Type IIIC and IIID sites is continuing.

Type IIIC Sites

Identified Type IIIC single-silo deployment remains limited to the Aleysk, Dombarovskiy, Imeni Gastello, Kartaly, Uzhur and Zhangiz-Tobe Complexes, where a total of 51 confirmed and probable, and 1 possible, sites have been observed under construction. Thirty-eight of the 51 confirmed and probable sites were begun in 1964; construction of the remaining 13 (and 1 possible) sites commenced in 1965.

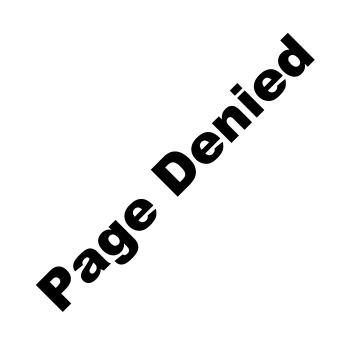
Total sites at each of the 6 Type IIIC complexes range from a low of 6 at Aleysk, Dombarovskiy, and Zhangiz-Tobe, to a high of 14 at Uzhur. Imeni Gastello has 10 sites, and Kartaly 9 (plus 1 possible). Analysis of construction activity at each of the complexes indicates that planned deployment -- at least in terms of the pace of site activation -- is not the

new sites has been progressing at a fairly even pace at those complexes containing more than 6 sites. At Aleysk, however, no new site construction has been observed since July 1964; at Zhangiz-Tobe, none has been identified since November 1964. The sixth site at Dombarovskiy was not begun until February 1965, about 6 months after initiation of construction activity at the fifth site. The size of the complex support facilities at Type IIIC complexes indicates that all of them will contain more than 6 sites. No reliable estimate can be made of the maximum' number of sites to be deployed at any one of the complexes. It does appear, however, that not all of the complexes are programmed for the same number of sites.

Early assessment of Type IIIC site deployment indicated a pattern of site layout in groups of 3, with 1-launch control center for each 3 sites (See 17th Revision). To date, this assessment has not been borne out -- we have identified a control facility at only 1 of the first 6 sites at each complex, but have not yet observed any firm evidence of a second. Suspect areas for a second control facility at Launch Site F(6) at Aleysk and Launch Site C(3) at Imeni Gastello fail to show any construction progress on recent coverage. Because of the lack of evidence of a second control facility under construction at any of the 6 complexes, we are currently reexamining our method of estimating site completions based on the "group of 3" concept. We have also noted that none of the Type IIIC sites in the field has advanced to a late stage of construction,* although some have been under

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^{*}To clarify the terms used in referring to construction stages at single-silo sites, identifiable steps in the construction process have been categorized as follows: early stage, clearing and grading, open-cut silo excavation, silo coring: midstage, silo under construction, silo backfilling: late stage, silo door installed, final backfill and grading: complete, final configuration apparent; operational, equipment installed and checked out (estimated).



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instruction for about 18 months. Therefore,	contains a ring-like object are about 50 shipping
e are also reexamining our previous estimate	crates (Figure 6). The area suspect for con-
at the minimum completion time (for a group	struction of a control/guidance facility at Launch
3 sites) will be 21 to 24 months. Succeeding	Site F(6) was covered by (see 18th
ragraphs summarize developments since our	Revision). There is no indication that construc-
test revision at the individual complexes where	tion of an L-shaped interferometer and control
ype IIIC sites are currently under construction.	center is underway at this launch site.
EYSK COMPLEX	DOMBAROVSKIY COMPLEX
All 6 single-silo launch sites remain in a	coverage of
idstage of construction.	Dombarovskiy revealed a sixth single silo,
revealed	designated Launch Site F(7), in an early stage
rther details of construction activity at all of	of construction approximately 13 nm northwest
e sites. At Launch Site A(1), 2 construction	of the complex support facility (Figure 7). The
amps extend to the square silo structure which	new site can be negated on
as been built up from the bottom of the excava-	and is first visible on
on. A track-like configuration, aligned with	The site support facility, approx-
e silo, is on the rectangular mound adjacent	imately 1,000 feet northeast of the launch site,
the northwest side of the silo excention (Fig-	contains 2 large and 14 small buildings, all under
re 3). At Launch Site B(2), the silo structure	construction. Launch Site E(6), the only other
apparent at the bottom of the excavation and	site at this complex observed since our latest
square structure entirely covers the square	revision, has progressed to a midstage of con-
ound adjacent to the southeast side of the	struction. The silo is under construction in the
cavation (Figure 4). A track-like configura-	coring, and extends upward nearly to the bottom
on, identical to that at Launch Site A(1), is visi-	of the square excavation. Schematic layout of
e on the rectangular mound adjacent to the	the complex is shown in Figure 8.
orthwest side of the silo excavation at Launch	
te C(3) on A	IMENI GASTELLO COMPLEX
ontrol/guidance facility also can now be con-	
rmed at this site (Figure 5). Construction	provided significant details of con-
an L-shaped electronic facility is underway,	struction activity at Imeni Gastello, including the
nd work has progressed at the control build-	identification of 3 new launch sites, designated
g located at the apex of the "L". Two very	H(8), I(9) and J(10), all in an early stage of
rge building foundations are newly identified	construction. Launch Site H(8) can be negated
nmediately outside the security fence south-	on and is first
est of the launch site. The silo structure is	visible on The site
pparent at the bottom of the excavation	consists of a silo coring in the approximate
Launch Site D(4), and a circular	center of a typical U-shaped excavation. Launch
robable environmental shelter covers the silo	Site I(9) can be negated on in
perture. At Launch Site E(5), only part of the	and evidence of initial construc-
lo structure is visible at the bottom of the	tion activity can be identified on in
ccavation. Adjacent to the square mound which	The site still appeared to be in

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an early construction stage when viewed on indicating relatively slow construction progress. Launch Site J(10), first seen on can be negated on

Launch Site A(1) remains in a midstage of construction, with the 'silo structure near ground level (Figure 9). A newly identified cylindrical object, approximately 110 feet long and 10 feet in diameter, is situated along the long axis of the paved rectangle adjacent to the silo excavation. This object, which appears to be resting on a cradle or platform, is in the same relative position as the track-like configuration at Launch Sites A(1) and C(3) at Aleysk. No such configuration has been identified previously at this site; if present, it is hidden by the cylindrical object. A newly identified shallow rectangular excavation is located approximately 350 feet east of the silo excavation. It appears to be connected by trenching or conduit to a rectangular building approximately 150 feet east of the silo structure. A second newly identified excavation, square and shallow, is visible approximately 500 feet northwest of the silo excavation. Within the silo excavation, a small T-shaped structure is evident immediately adjacent to the east side of the silo structure.

Launch Site B(2) remains in a midstage of construction (Figure 10). Unidentified activity is apparent on the graded rectangular earth mound northwest of the silo excavation. There are 3 long, linear objects on the mound. A fourth object of the same general configuration, located immediately north of the silo excavation, is apparently being towed by a small tractor-like vehicle. These objects appear to be half the length of those observed at Launch Site A(1).

Launch Site C(3) also remains in a midstage of construction (Figure 11). A prominent newly identified trench extends from the east side of the silo excavation and then angles in a southerly

direction to a point southwest of the excavation. Activity at an area suspect for construction of a control facility at this site (see 18th Revision) has failed to develop on more recent coverage.

Launch Site D(4) remains in a midstage of construction, with the silo structure apparently near ground level (Figure 12). As at Launch Site A(1), a cylindrical object approximately 110 by 10 feet rests on a cradle or platform along the long axis of the rectangular earth mound adjacent to the silo excavation. Construction of a guidance/control facility at this site is now confirmed with both an L-shaped electronic facility and readily visible.

Launch Sites E(5) and F(6) are both in midstage, with the former containing a cylindrical object identical to those at Launch Sites A(1) and D(4). Launch Site G(7), consisting of a typical U-shaped excavation and silo coring, remains in an early construction status. The security fence at this site is unusually large, with an outline similar to that of Launch Site D(4), suggesting eventual accommodation of a control/guidance facility.

Intersite cabling is also evident at the Imeni Gastello Complex, with newly identified cable scars extending from Launch Site D(4) to E(2). Similar scars connecting Launch Site D(4) to E(5) and F(6), have been identified previously. In our 18th Revision we reported apparent plus configurations defined by areas of ground scarring at Launch Sites A(1) through G(7). These areas are no longer visible on more recent coverage, and we no longer suspect that they are associated with guidance or, as such, represent a unique difference between the sites at Imeni Gastello and those at the other 5 complexes containing Type IIIC sites. Schematic layout of the launch sites at Imeni Gastello is shown in Figure 13.

KARTALY COMPLEX

The Kartaly Complex was covered by Missions

The earlier mission provided the more detailed information, including identification of 1 probable new site and 1 possible new site under construction. The sites are designated Launch Sites I(10) and J, respectively. Both sites can be negated on and are first visible on in

The silo structure at Launch Site A(1) has now reached ground level (Figure 14). A second excavation southeast of the silo excavation con tains a control bunker under construction at the apex of a partially completed site and also contains an L-shaped electronics facility. Launch Site B(2) remains at midstage, with the silo structure at ground level and 2 ramps extending to it. A T-shaped structure also is apparent in the silo excavation. A faintly discernible object--possibly similar to the cylindrical objects identified at the Imeni Gastello Complex--is present on the rectangular earth mound adjacent to the silo excavation.

No significant changes are visible at Launch Sites D(4), E(5), F(6), and G(7). All are in midstage except Launch Site G(7); which remains in an early construction stage. At Launch Site H(8), a large elevated net has been placed over the silo excavation (Figure 15). The site is in a midstage of construction, with the silo coring and equipment visible through the netting. This probable camouflage attempt is the first we have identified in the single-silo deployment program.

A schematic layout of the Kartaly launch sites is shown in Figure 16.

UZNUR COMPLEX

The Uzhur Complex was covered, at least partly, by 4 of the 5 photographic missions

since our 18th Revision. Highlights of these coverages were confirmation of Launch Sites H(8) and K(1), both in a mid-construction stage, and the identification of Launch Sites L(12), $M(13)^*$, and N(14), all in an early stage of construction. The latter 3 sites can be negated on various missions in March 1965 and are first visible on various missions in May A through F(1-6) remain in a midstage of construction, and Launch Sites G(7), I(9), and J(10) are still in an early stage.

Launch Site A(1) shows no significant change control building and the segments of the electronic facility at Launch Area B(2) are not yet backfilled. A linear, probably cylindrical, object is located on the surfaced rectangular earth mound adjacent to the silo excavations at Launch Sites $B(2),\; E(\frac{1}{3}),\; \text{and}\; F(6).\;$ Construction continues at the complex support facility (Figure 17), with the most significant activity in the west and southwest portions. There are at least 4 major buildings under construction, and footings for several others are evident. Construction also continues at the rail-to-road transfer point (Figure 18), where there are now 6 major buildings, several smaller buildings, and a parallel road system under construction. A considerable amount of construction tion material is stacked along the rail spur within the transfer point. A schematic layout of the Uzhur Complex is shown in Figure 19.

ZHANGIZ-TOBE COMPLEX

good-quality, stereo photography of the 6 identified launch sites at Zhangiz-Tobe. Significant developments include confirmation of a control/guidance facility (Figure 20) under construction at Launch Site A(1); identification of a linear object on a cradle or platform along Launch Site M(13) currently is carried in the probable

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the long axis of the rectangular earth mound at Launch Sites A(1) and B(2), and evidence of silo construction which permits confirmation of Launch Site F(6). All 6 sites are in a midstage of construction.

Type IIID Sites

Identified Type IIID single-silo deployment remains limited to the Tatishchevo Complex and 4 of the 18 older ICBM complexes (Drovya-, naya, Gladkaya, Olovyannaya, and Perm). We have identified a total of 90 confirmed and probable, and 10 possible Type IIID launch sites which ' we believe are components of 14 launch groups. We continue to believe that each launch group will ultimately contain 10 silos; in many instances, however, it is impossible to determine the specific sites associated with individual launch groups. Of the 14 identified launch groups, some 12 were begun in 1964 and the remaining 2 in 1965. As far as individual silos are concerned (including possibles), about 85 were started in 1964 and 15 in 1965. Two of the 14 launch groups have reached a late stage of construction, 5 are in midstage, and the remaining 7 are in an early stage. We are reexamining our previous estimate that a minimum of 18 to 21 months will be required for each launch group to reach an operational status.

Succeeding paragraphs summarize developments since our latest revision at complexes where deployment of Type IIID launch groups has been identified.

DROVYANAYA COMPLEX

Coverage of the Type IIID launch sites at Drovyanaya on has

confirmed construction of at least 2 launch groups, designated G and H. Launch Group G contains 10 confirmed sites, G1(7) through

G10.18), all of which were begun during the period June-August 1964. Site G2(8) will contain the control and guidance facility for the launch group. Sites G1(7) and G6(12) are in a late stage of construction. The remainder are at midstage.

Launch Group II currently contains 9 confirmed sites, designated III (16) through H9(26). Construction of these 9 sites was begun during the latter part of 1964 and the early part of 1965. The launch group is in a midstage of construction.

GLADKAYA COMPLEX

provided only poor coverage of the Type IIII) launch sites at Gladkaya; however, discovery of Launch Site F10(20) appears to round out Launch Group F(7-20), with 7 confirmed and probable and 3 possible sites. In addition, identification of probable Launch Sites G1-G3(16-18) formerly carried in Launch Group G, permit this group to be elevated from the possible to the probable category. Details of construction activity at both groups could not be discerned. Launch Group F(7-20) has reached a midstage of construction, while probable Launch Group G(16-21) is still in an early stage.

OLOVYANNAYA COMPLEX

Highlight of coverage of the Olovyannaya
Complex on 4 of the 5 photographic missions
received since our latest revision is the identification of 2 new Type IIID probable launch
groups, designated Launch Groups F and G, on
Although a total

of only 4 sites has been identified for both launch groups, 2 of the sites probably have support/control facilities associated with them, and the spacing of the sites also is indicative of

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2 launch groups: Launch Site F1(24), the only site identified in probable Launch Group F, is located immediately west of the rail-to-road transfer point and consists of a generally triangular-shaped security fence enclosing a silo in a midstage of construction (Figure 21). A group of 6 large and 4 small buildings is under construction within the fence. The site

can be negated on and was first seen later the same month

Launch Site G1(25) is located approximately 5 nm southwest of the complex support facility and consists of a silo in a midstage of construction with a group of approximately 5 boddings under construction nearby (Figure 22). Two other new sites, Launch Sites G2 26 and G3 (27), appear to be associated with Launch Site G1, since they are both located within 3 millor it. Both are in a midstage of construction. As is the case with Launch Site F1/24, all 3 sites in probable Launch Group G were negated and first seen on successive missions in March 1965.

Launch Group D(4-13) is now in a late stage of construction, with backfilling completed at 9 of the 10 sites. All 10 sites at Launch Group E (14-23) remain in a midstage of construction. A probable control building is under construction at Launch Site E1(17).

PERM COMPLEX

Type IIID Launch Sites at Perm received

poor-to-fair coverage on

of 11 confirmed and probable and 2 possible—sites has now been identified at this complex, confirming that 2 launch groups are currently under construction. These groups have been designated Launch Groups G and H. We are unable, however, to determine which sites belong

to each group. Therefore, for purposes of identification, we have designated them G1(7) through G13(17) pending further coverage

TATISHCHEVO COMPLEX

confirmed Launch Groups B(12-21) and C(23-27) and indicated that a fourth launch group, designated Launch Group D, is probably under construction. The pattern of sites for Launch Groups C and D is not yet clearly defined. A total of 8 confirmed and probable and 2 possible sites can be identified; their locations south, west, and north of Launch Group B(12-21) indicate not only that 2 launch groups, in addition to Launch Groups A and B, are under construction, but that 1 or 2 sites currently carried in Launch Group B(12-21) may, in fact, belong to 1 of the other launch groups. Pending further coverage, we are designating these 10 sites as Launch Sites C1(23) through C10(29) for identification purposes.

Launch Group A(1-11) is now in a late stage of construction, with most, if not all, of the silos backfilled and the loop roads and graded silo accesses well defined. Most of the silos appear to have doors, although the configurations of the doors cannot be determined. At Launch Site A1(1), an L-shaped electronics facility is newly identified, confirming this site as furnishing support, control, and probable guidance for the group (Figure 23). Construction continues at the previously identified control/bunker, located at the apex of the T.

Launch Group B(12-21) is now confirmed, with all 10 sites in a midstage of construction. Launch Site B2(13) is enclosed by a large security fence, and a probable support control facility is under construction (Figure 24).

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Recent coverage of the Tatishchevo complex support facility reveals that it has undergone considerable expansion. The rail-to-road transfer point (Figure 25), in particular, has been extended extensively since December 1964. A large volume of freight traffic is evident at the railhead and a great deal of off-loaded materials is visible. The level of activity tends to indicate that this facility will continue to expand and will probably support more than the 4 launch groups currently under construction.

Associated Missile Systems

We are continuing our attempts to relate missile systems to the Type IIIC and IIID single-silo sites currently under construction at deployed complexes. We believe it almost certain that some, if not all, of the Type IIIC sites will accommodate the SS-9 missile system now at or near initial operational capability. We recognize the possibility that the SS-10 may also be employed in these silos; however, the latest identified firing of this missile system occurred on 20 October 1964. This gap of almost 9 months in identified firings, after an apparently successful early flight test program (only 1 failure in 8 firings), suggests that the Soviets may have delayed or abandoned further development, and deployment of the SS-10 missile system.

We believe that the Type IIID silos are too small to accommodate either the SS-9 or SS-10 ICBM, and 2 other missile systems appear to be candidates for deployment at Type IIID sites. The first is the 65-foot, 3-stage, solid-propellant ICBM (SAVAGE) displayed by the Soviets in the 9 May 1965 Moscow Parade (Figure 26). There is no evidence, however, that this missile system has ever been flight tested, although flight tests of individual stages or components could have occurred at Kapustin Yar. Another candidate, considering the demonstrated Soviet proclivity

for concurrency of site construction and flight testing, is the possible new ICBM launched from

Preliminary analysis of this new system indicates a 2-stage vehicle, probably employing liquid propellants. Further information and analysis will be required before a more definitive judgment can be made.

OTHER ACTIVITY AT DEPLOYED COMPLEXES

Itatka Complex

probable missile exercise underway at the 3 launch sites comprising the Itatka Complex (Figure 27). A prime mover and trailer containing a possible missile is on the right pad at Launch Site A(1). Two additional possible missiles are on trailers in front of the left ready building. There appear to be 12 fuel trailers on the loop road in front of the pads. At Launch Site B(2), 2 trailers containing possible missiles are in front of the right ready building. The right pad at Launch Site C(3) contains a prime mover and a possible missile on a transporter.

Plesetsk Complex

The Plesetsk Complex has been covered by KEYHOLE photography since our latest revision, but darkness and poor image quality limited interpretation of continuing construction activity at probable Launch Sites G(2) and H(10) and the 2 areas of unidentified activity (1 suspect for a new launch facility) described in our 18th Revision.

Svobodnyy Complex

an ap-

parent missile approximately 95 feet in length is erected on the left pad at Launch Site C(2) at Svobodnyy, a Type IIB site firmly associated with the SS-7 missile system (Figure 28). A review of

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previous photography of this launed site reveals	which passed over and photo-	•
that a similar "missile" has been erected on	graphed Lyuratam at 0810Z hours on	[·
this pad on each coverage since June 1964. The		1
constant appearance of a "missile" on this pad		
suggests that it fulfills some training function.		
	obtained. The only significant activity visible	"
	at the rangehead was at Launch Complex A,	
TYURATAM MISSILE TEST CENTER	where a structure approximately 60 feet high	
Test Range Facilities	was positioned 130 to 150 feet to the rear of the	
The Tyuratam Missile Test Center Figure	Taunch tower at Pad A1. Alinear object approx-	
	. imately 80 feet long was positioned on the central	* :
29) was covered by	rail spur between the launch tower and the	
Highlights of these	movable structure. While further definition is	~
coverages included the identification of a new	not possible because of the poor quality of the	
probable rail-served soft launch pad, designated	photography, it appears virtually certain that this	4_
pad A4; the completion of Launch Site G8 G9 (19):	activity was related to the launch of Cosmos 68.	Ţ
confirmation that Launch Site B3(17) is a soft	The Type IIIC prototype launch group formed	
launch facility; the identification of a second	by Launch Sites A3 (15), B2(16), and I(14) appears	
probable Iaunch pad at Launch Complex J;	to be nearing completion (Figure 31). The	
the observation of missiles and missile com-	Thrick and mortar phase at all 3 sites appears	
ponents at a number of the sites comprising	to be complete, with equipment installation and	
Launch Complex G; and identification of new	checkout underway. All 3 silo doors appear	
construction activity approximately 6 nm west	identical to those at the older Type IIIA sites.	: -
of Launch Complex D.	At 4 aunch Site 1(14), there appear to be small,	
coverage of	open, silo-like structures at the extremities and	
Launch Complex A revealed a new completed	intersection of the segments of the L-shaped	ξ,
launch pad, designated Pad A4, approximately	interferometer. The control bunker has been	-4
400 feet east of Pad A2 (Figure 30). Construction	backfilled, but is not yet earth covered. Con-	
activity has been observed in this vicinity since	struction at the probable Type_HIC prototype	
The new	launch group formed by Launch Sites G7(18) and	
launch point consists of a rectangular, rail-	K1/K2(13) is continuing (Figure 32), but at a	
served, concrete pad. The right rail serving	slower pace than the group formed by Launch	
Pad A2 has been extended through Pad A4, and	Sites A3(15), B2(16), and (14) . None of the silos	08
beyond it approximately 1,000 feet. The center	appears to be up to ground level. At Launch	**
rail serving Pad A2 has been extended, and	Site G7(18), the control bunker has been partly	
intersects the right rail at a point beyond Pad	backfilled and small silo-like structures are	1
A4. We are currently examining this new facility,	evident at the extremities and intersection of the	a .
and the neighboring Pad A2, in an effort to	segments of the L-shaped electronic facility.	
determine its purpose and missile association.	At Launch Complex B, construction con-	
We have reached no conclusions to date.	tinues in the area 1.000 feet east of Launch	
At Pad Al an association of space vehicle	Site B1(2). The area (Figure 33) now consists	- 1
and launch point can be made as the result of	of 4 buildings. Three of the buildings still are	

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under construction, including I clerestory building approximately 270 feet in length. Launch Site B3(17) can now be confirmed as a soft launch facility, possibly associated with the Soviet	but there is a somewhat larger separation between the 2 lowest platforms. Also clearly visible are 4 towers, 2 at each pad, which probably support television monitors, lightning rods,
space, rather than missile, program. Few significant developments have taken place at Launch Complexes C(3), D(4, 9), E(6), F(5) and H(8) since our latest revision. At	and possible lighting for nighttime operations. Probable missile components are also visible at Launch Site G3/G4(11), where the gantry is on Pad G4 (Figure 37). Darkness and
Launch Complex C(3), 2 missile RIM buildings are under construction approximately 1 nm west of Pad C1. Similar pairs of buildings have been	shadow obscure objects within the gantry, but it appears to contain a center or "core" component approximate 8 v 80 feet high and in
constructed at the support facility west of Complex D and at the support facility southeast of Complex F. At Launch Complex F(5), the seg-	diameter, with 3 cylindrical objects, each about clustered at its base. It appears from the arrangement
ments of the electronic facility remain un- earthed. An area of new construction activity	visible that other components will be added to the cluster. At this time no firm comparison
is identified approximately 6 nm west of Launch Complex D(4, 9), and south of the complex main road (Figure 34). It consists of a roughly square,	can be made between these components and the vehicle seen near Pad G4 on (Figure 38). Mensuration of
double-fenced area containing several small probable buildings, considerable track activity, and ground scarring. This activity can be	in length, an overall length of first- and second-stage diameters of
negated on and is first visible on	feet, respectively. It cannot be determined conclusively that the first stage of the vehicle observed in June 1965 is clustered. If it is
Launch Complex G, covered by on was very active. At Launch Site G1/G2(7), a missile approximately	related to the vehicle observed in September 1964, we must assume that it has additional
high is erected on Pad G2 (Figure 35). The second-stage diameter appears smaller than that	components yet to be assembled. We believe that Launch Site G3/G4 (1) is designed primarily.
of the first stage. Preliminary analysis indicates that the first-stage length is probably similar to the first stage (about 50	for development and testing of space vehicles, but also recognize that the payload capabilities of such vehicles could have an ICBMapplication if the Soviets so desired.
feet) of a 115-foot 3-stage liquid propellant vehicle paraded in Moscow in May 1965 (Figure 36). The stepped second stage of the missile on	At Launch Site 65/G6(12), the gantry is positioned on PadG5 (Figure 39). An unidentified

At Launch Site \$5/\$\text{G6}(12)\$, the gantry is positioned on Pad \$5 \text{Cl igure 39}\$). An unidentified piece of equipment, approximately 75 feet long overall, and 4 smaller vehicles are also parked on the pad. In addition, a cylindrical object approximately 60 feet high is erected on Pad \$60\$. A possible transporter, approximately 95 feet long overall, is parked approximately 50% feet southeast of Pad \$60\$. Significantly, identical

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Pad G2 does not appear the same as the second

stage of the parade vehicle. Further analysis

of both these vehicles is continuing. A detailed

look at the 2 service gantries at Launch Site

G1/G2(7) is also provided for the first time on

at each gantry; the upper 5 appear evenly spaced;

Six service platforms are visible

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equipment is apparent at Launch Si		nat the missiles/compo			
(Figure 40). A transporter appre			were no longer		
feet long overall, carrying a cylin					
imately 60 feet long, is positioned at Pad G9. A piece of equipment a					
75 feet long is nearby.		ortly after the			
The object erected on Pad G6			f these can be	-	
in diameter, and appears to b		with Launch Comple	ex G. The 15		
or container rather than a missi		rage of Launch Site C	38/G9(19) also		
component. This cylinder could		at it is complete and	i probably op-		į
tainer for an ICBM requiring e		This is the first th	ird-generation		1
control because of the nature of its		to be completed.		1 1	
That would explain, at least part	ly, the rela-				į,
tively large and bulky gantry at La		provided exceller		2	1
G6(12) associated with an appa	-	omplex J at Tyuratam			
missile. Details of the lower p			was the identi-		i
erected cylinder are not sufficien		a second large excave 700 feet west-northwe		1	!
whether or not a missile is laund	·	1). We believe that t			
container. The fact that the gan removed suggests that the cylind		n pads and or static te		ļ	1
during launch. If this is true,		on, and have designat			
could represent a silo liner of		II and the western one	*	•	i
being used aboveground in a soft		of the massive asse			
ment program.		appears to be comple			
All these factors lend cre		Iwo parallel scars ap			
theory that Launch Site G5/G6(12) may be the feet apar	t possible gantry tra			
soft R&D launch facility for a new		extend northward ab			-
with Launch Site G8/G9(19) the ha		ssembly/checkout bufl			
erpart. Whether there will be		is. The general layout			
ment of the Launch Site G8/G9(19)		on activity is simila	r to the early	į	
or whether the deployed Type IIID		construction observed	l at Launch Site		
represent only minor variations of		Photographic cover	rage of Launch		
G8/G9(19), is not yet clear. Th	e appearance Complex	J on hat construction is c	continuing at a		
of the 3-stage solid ICBM in Mo		•	Ontinuing at a		
cently initiated test program fo 2-stage liquid ICBM, and the fac		ch Site K3(20), probab	lw the hardened		
dimension silos exist in 2 cont	· ·	ility for the missile-			
Tyuratam, suggest that 2 comp	F .	in Type III) làunch sil			
programs one liquid, one sol		2 p p.	The control		
underway.		s been re-backfilled ar	nd the L-shaped		
Photography of the launch si		-facility appears'comp		. !	1
Complex G on		unidentified activity, e		į	
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ng-like object in the immediate vicinity of the	Test Range Ac	livity
lo, but obliquity precludes determination of		1
Expedited construction activity has brought aunch Group L(21-30), begun in November 1964, a late stage of construction by mid-June 1965. Nine of the sites have been mpletely backfilled, and portions of the level to accesses on either side of the silos have en paved (Figure 43). At 8 of the sites, the cesses are oriented north-south; at the other launch sites (L2&L3) the orientation is decensed at the L-shaped interferometer der construction at Launch Site L1 is oriented ward the United States, rather than downrange ward Kamchatka and the Pacific Ocean as are other such electronic facilities at Tyuratam, is appears to connote an operational as well a training function for this launch group, ich we now believe to be the prototype for the IIID launch groups in the field. No significant changes have been observed ce our latest revision at the main support ite; the propellant production plant, the nucrometer under construction southwest of the pellant plant. We have again examined the a of unidentified construction activity west of	and May, tape half of June 15 of the 8 IC period failures. This ably indicates sizing new and Highlight testing of a period site G5/G6, of wehicle on failure. On fully fired to Preliminary ar indicates that liquid propellar ative viewpoint that a flight test of the two 3-si on 9 May 1965. No SS-6 or identified in the inclusive identified since apparently succlimpact Area.	resulted in early inflight it was apparently success- the Kamchatka Impact Area. alvsis of this possible new ICBM t is a 2-stage vehicle utilizing ts. Also significant from a negis the complete lack of evidence program is underway for either age vehicles paraded in Moscow SS-10 launch operations were e period No SS-10 firing has been when it was essfully launched to the Pacific While gaps in Soviet R&D flight
a of anderthred construction activity west of	Impact Area.	While gaps in Soviet R&D flight
inch Complex G and south of the nuclear	test programs	are not unusual, the length of
head handling facility, where an H-shaped	time involved	n the case of the SS-10 (about
ding is under construction (see 18th Revis- The purpose of this area is still undeter-		us to suspect that the program
ed. The H-shaped building in the center	is delayed or ab	andoned.
the area is smaller than similarly shaped	- The 4 SS-7	ffrings to Kamchatka identified
dings common to Soviet and a manage	during the perio	ф
dings common to Soviet solid-propellant	apparently invo	ved limited R&D testing and
ic test facilities. Because of the proximity	troop training.	
his area to the revetted storage area, how-		
r, it is suspect for a purpose associated		
a solid-propellant system.		
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New Control of the Co	•	1
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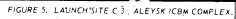
FIGURE 4. LAUNCH SITE B(2), ALEYSK ICBM COMPLEX.

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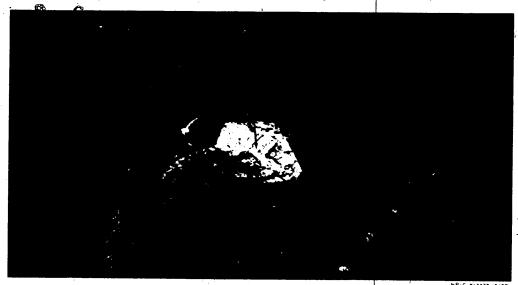


FIGURE 6. LAUNCH SITE E(5), ALEYSK ICBM COMPLEX.

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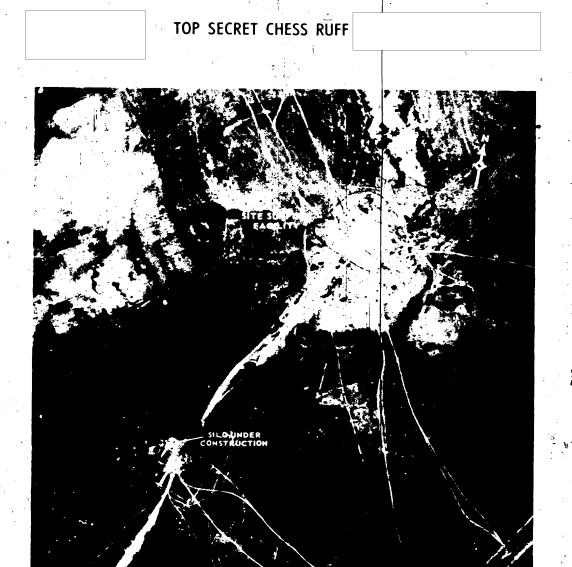
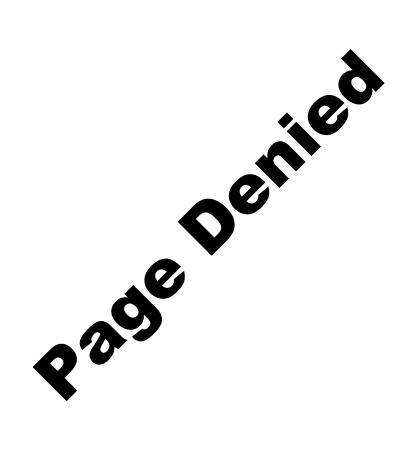


FIGURE 7 LAUNCH SITE E-7 DOMBAROVSKIY JORN COMPLEY



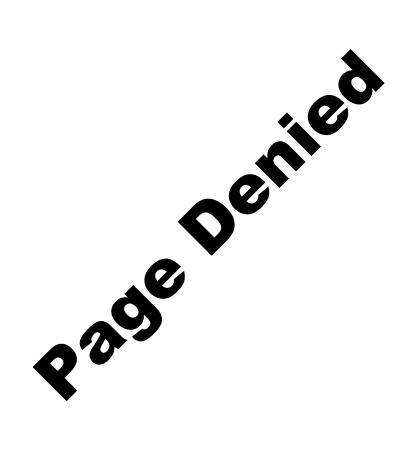
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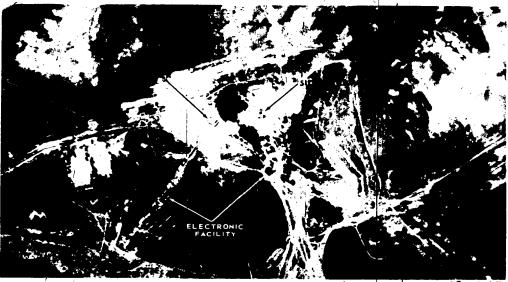


FIGURE 14. LAUNCH SITE A'T, KARTALY ICBM COMPLEX

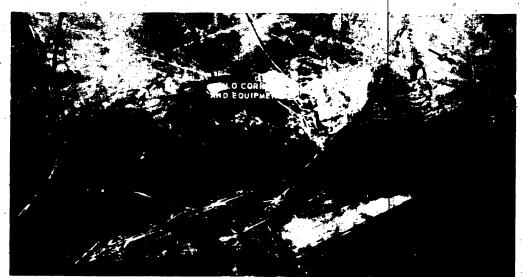
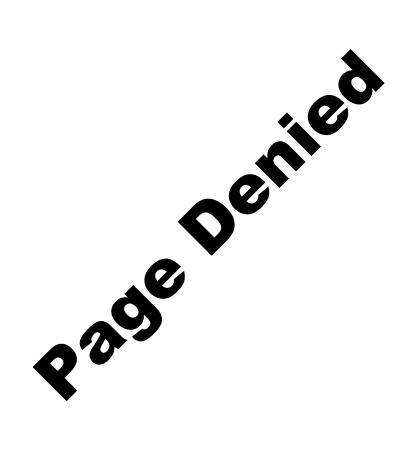


FIGURE 15. LAUNCH SITE H(8), KARTALY ICBM COMPLEX.

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FIGURE 17. COMPLEX SUPPORT FACILITY, UZHUR ICBM COMPLEX.

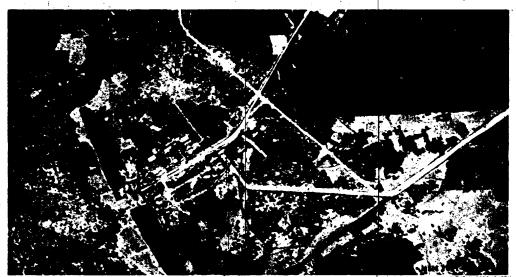


FIGURE 18. RAIL-TO-ROAD TRANSFER POINT, UZHUR ICBM COMPLEX.

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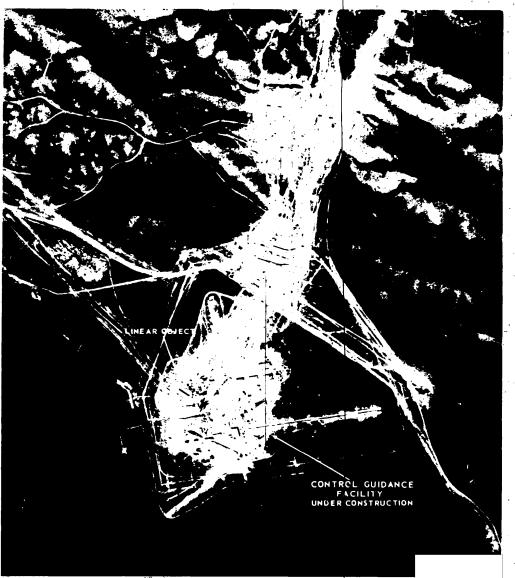


FIGURE 20. LAUNCH SITE A(1), ZHANGIZ TOBE ICBM COMPLEX.

- 28

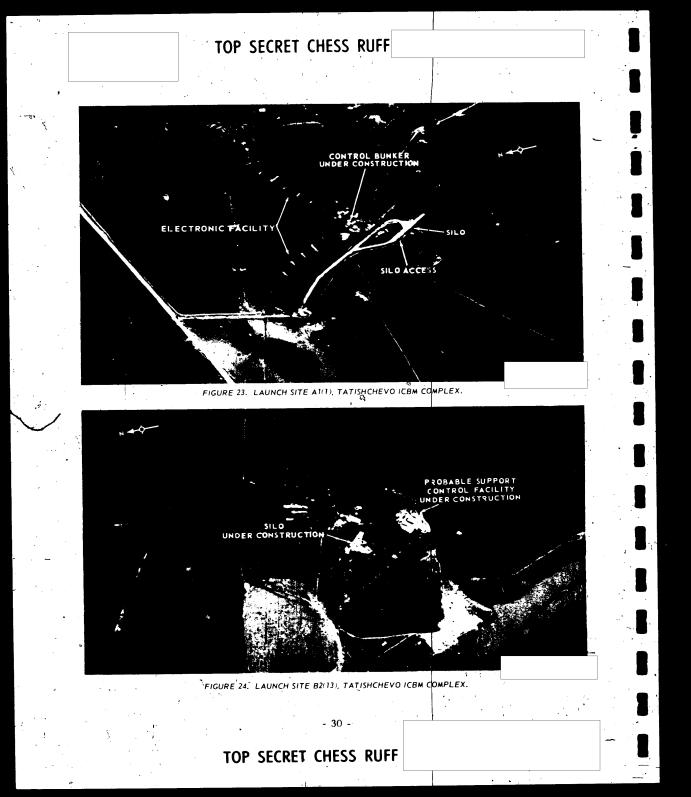
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FIGURE 25. RAIL-TO-ROAD TRANSFER POINT, TATISHCHEVO ICBM COMPLEX.

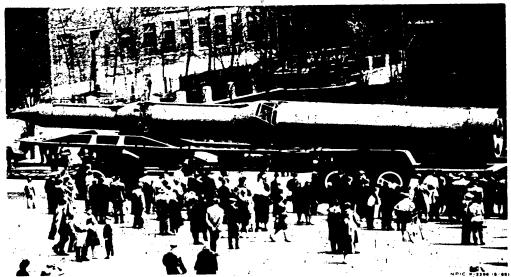


FIGURE 26. SAVAGE ICBM, MOSCOW PARADE, MAY 1965.

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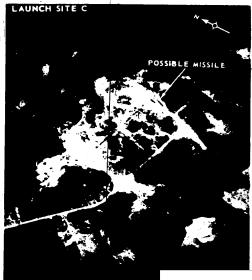
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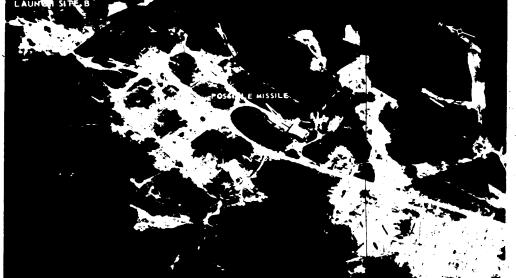
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- FIGURE 27. LAUNCH SITES A(1), B(2), AND C(3), ITATKA ICBM COMPLEX.

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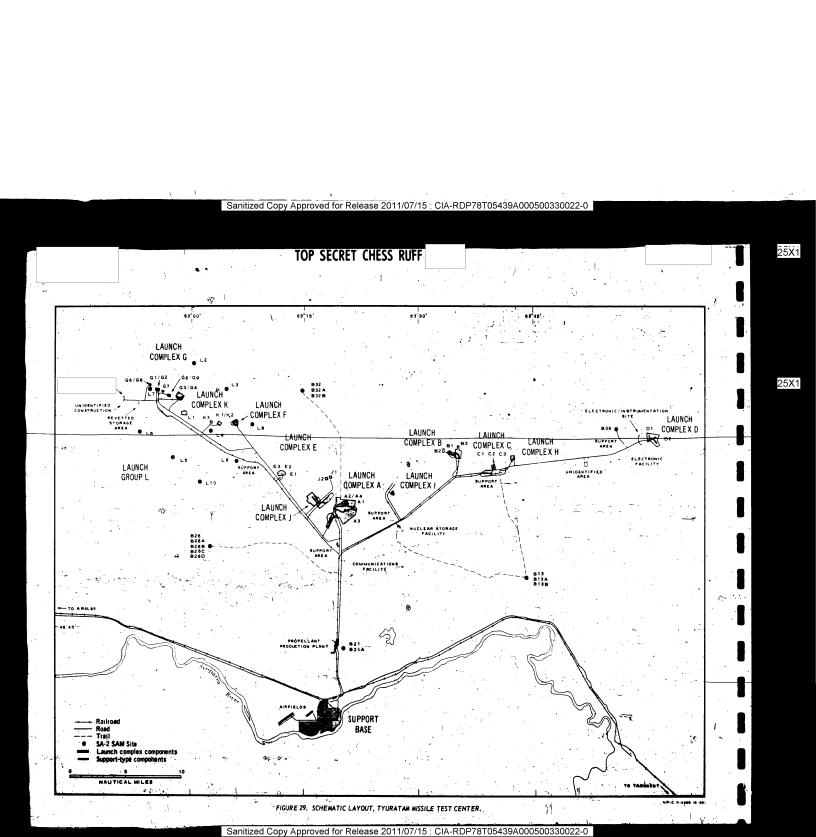


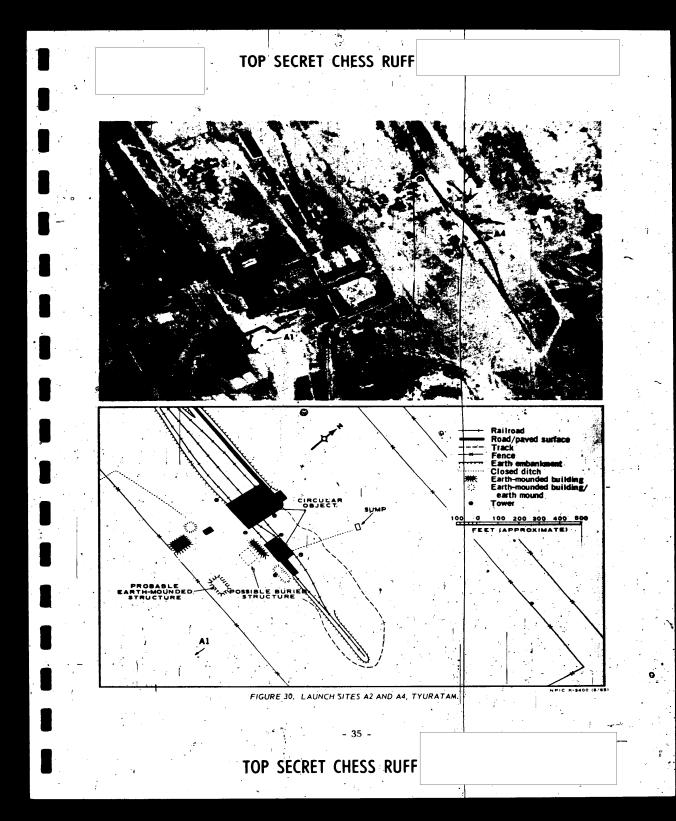
FIGURE 28. LAUNCH SITE C(2), SVOBODNYY ICBM COMPLEX

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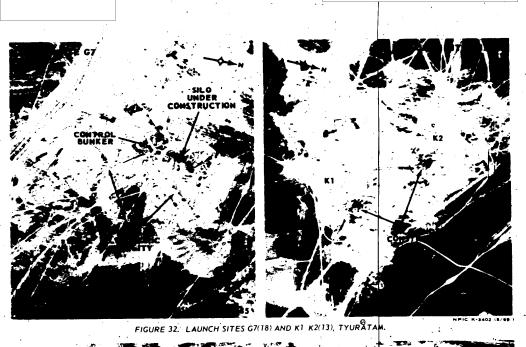




FIGURE 33. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY EAST OF LAUNCH SITE B1/2, TYURATAM.

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FIGURE 34. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY WEST OF LAUNCH COMPLEX DIA, 9 TYURATAM.

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FIGURE 35. LAUNCH SITE G1 G2(7), TYURATAM.

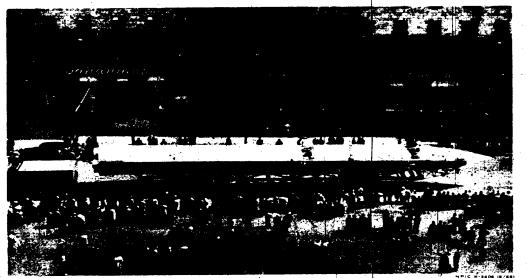


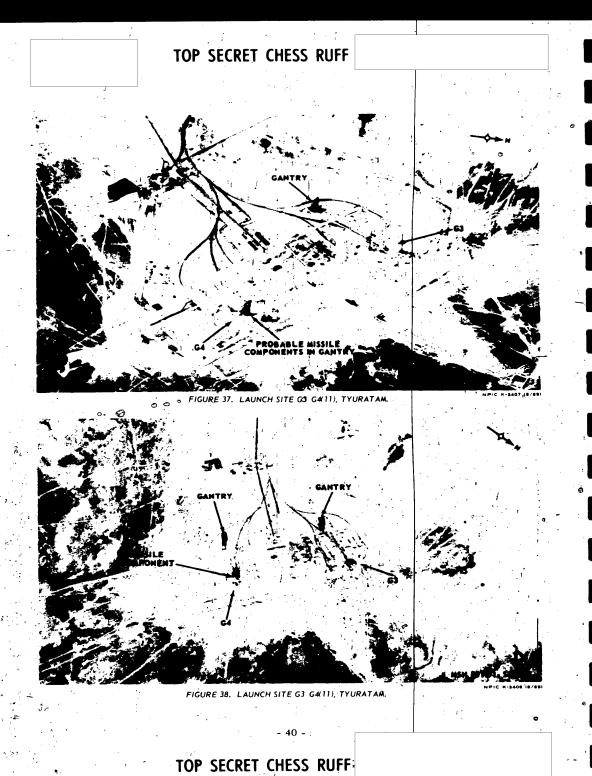
FIGURE 36. PARADE MISSILE (3-STAGE, LIQUID), MOSCOW, MAY 1965.

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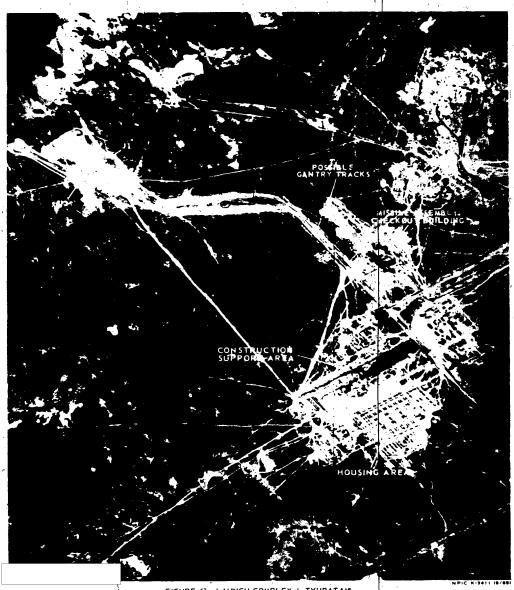


FIGURE 41. LAUNCH COMPLEX J. TYURATAM.

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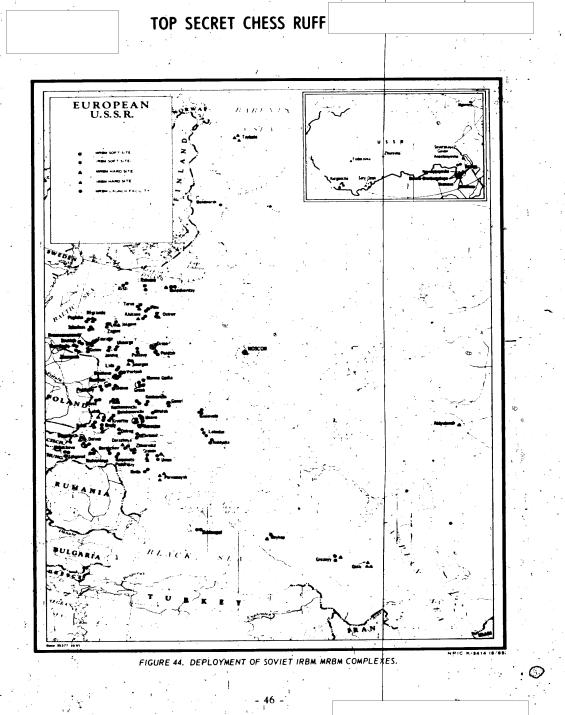


FIGURE 42. LAUNCH SITE K3(20), TYURATAN.

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SOVIET IRBM/MRBM DEPLOYMENT

KEYHOLE photography since our 18th Revision covers 9 of the 14 IRBM, and 38 of the 67 MRBM complexes. With the discovery of 5 additional fixed field sites, we now carry a total of 80 of this type facility. Changes are reflected in Tables 4, 5, and 7. Locations of deployed IRBM/MRBM complexes are shown in Figure 44. Information on surface-tosurface launch sites at the Kapustin Yar Missile Test Center is given in Table 6. Typical configurations of the launch sites, and the weapons system associated with each, are depicted in Figure 45. An evaluation of IRBM/ MRBM sites without support facilities is given in Table 8. The composition of IRBM/MRBM complexes is given in Table 9.

IRBM DEPLOYMENT Current Force Level

The IRBM element of the Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces remains at 33 sites containing a total of 112 launchers, including 54 in a hard configuration. Of these launchers, 109, including 51 in a hard configuration, are estimated to be operational. Additional coverage was not obtained of Taybola 3 since our latest revision, and we are continuing to carry it as the only IRBM site in the current inventory which has not reached an operational status. We suspect it may have been abandoned.

Sites Containing 2 Pads

In our 18th Revision we reported that 40 percent of available photography had been reviewed to determine if any other 'half sites', such as the Bereza IRBM site, exist. This review has now been 90 percent completed with negative results.

Taybola Complex

The Taybola 1 and 2 launch sites were covered by Taybola 1, no missiles, equipment, or new construction were observed in the visible portions of the launch site. At Taybola 2 (Figure 46), expansion and improvement of the launch site is continuing. A new, fenced, unidentified area containing 2 probable aprons, each with as associated building is adjacent to the south edge of the double fence enclosing the launch site. A road connects the launch site and the new area. This new construction can be negated The speed with which this construction was accomplished. and the presence of the security fencing may have some significance. To date, there has been no evidence of the addition of similar facilities at any other deployed Type IV IRBM launch site. The Taybola 2 site support facility has been expanded and now contains 6 barracks-type buildings, a vehicle maintenance and storage section, and approximately 16 other buildings of various sizes.

MRBM DEPLOYMENT Current Force Level

The Soviet MRBM force currently consists of 156 sites containing 624 launchers, including 84 in a hard configuration. All are operational. These figures are the same as those carried in our 18th Revision.

Fixed Field Sites

Five additional fixed field sites have been identified on KEYHOL E photography since our 18th Revision, bringing the total identified to date to 80. A list of these sites is given in Table 7.

The Sofiye Aleksevevskoye site (Figure 47),

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